Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.] FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1809. [No. 2492.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

LANDING,

From schr. Federalist, capt. Gunnison,
50 boxes mould CANDLES
10 hhds. dry COD FISH
3 do. N. E. RUM
25 bls. MACKEREL
100 bushels SALT
60 do. POTATOES
FOR SALE BY
John G. Ladd.

April 19

Just Published,

BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
And for sale at their Store,
(Price One Dollar)
The Exile of Erin.
A NOVEL.
By Mrs. *Plunkett*—late Miss Gunning.
January 6.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,
100 half boxes Rousett's CIGARS, warranted of the very first quality and full contents.
Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do Coarse and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1s and 2d quality,
——HE HAS ALSO,
A General Assortment as usual,
of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.
December 21.

Elastic Three-slit Metallic Pens.

Price One Dollar—
Just received by ROBERT GRAY.
ALSO,
A general assortment of
Lee's Patent Family Medicines,
AND
Dr. Rogers' Vegitable Pulmonic Detergent.
March 17.

Cottom and Stewart

Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.
Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand gross, or single one.

FRESH FRUIT.

The subscriber has just received and offers for sale,
Malaga Raisins in kegs,
Muscatel and Bloom Raisins in boxes.
ALSO,
36 bags and 12 barrels Coffee.
James Patton.
April 19. d

A Mulatto Boy for Sale.

FOR SALE,
A likely smart MULATTO BOY, fourteen years of age. Price *Three Hundred Dollars.* Apply to the Printer.
February 2.

Public Sale.

Pursuant to a decretal order of the Chancery District Court of Williamsburg, will be offered for sale, on the 4th Monday in May next, at Westmoreland Court House, being court day—
That very valuable FARM,
situated on Nomony river, in the county of Westmoreland, the property of *John Lucas Sherwin*, late of said county, containing 643 acres. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser executing to the commissioners acting under the aforesaid order, bond with approved security, and a deed of trust on the land to secure the payment of the purchase money according to the terms of the decree.
March 29. d6w

Advertisement.

IN the fall of 1807, I received a TRUNK of WEARING APPAREL, consigned to my care by THOMAS IRWIN, of *Bordeaux* and addressed to SAMUEL IRWIN, who is hereby requested to call for the same.
E. Janney.
5th mo. 16. d3w

☞ *Removal.*

JOHN KNIGHT,
Saddler, Cast and Harness-maker,
RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS and CUSTOMERS that he has removed his shop from Royal-street to King-street, nearly opposite Philip Triplett's flour store, where he will keep on hand a constant supply of the best SADDLES, BRIDLES and HARNESS, and will pay the strictest attention to orders for any articles in his line.
May 16. d6tco6t

JAMES BACON

Begs leave to inform his former customers and friends, that he has
Recommenced the Grocery Business,
At his Store on King near Washington-street.
WHERE HE OFFERS FOR SALE,
A well chosen assortment of goods, in that line,
Warranted genuine, particularly his
TEAS, WINES & LIQUORS,
Which are of a superior quality—He will dispose of each and every article on the most moderate terms.
May 2. dtf.

Black River Lottery,

NO. 2.
State of the wheel at the close of the nineteenth day's drawing.

1	prize of		$20,000
2	do. of		10,000
2	do. of		5,000
1	do. of		2,000
3	do. of		1,000
9	do. of		500
23	do. of		200
71	do. of		100
90	do. of		50
245	do. of		20
6842	do. of		10

Yesterday the 15th instant, and the 20th day of drawing, the first drawn number was a prize of 1000 dollars—and on Monday next, which will be the 25th day of drawing, the first drawn number will be a prize of 5000 dollars.
Warranted undrawn tickets or cash given for prizes as soon as drawn. Present price of Tickets $9 50—on Saturday they will be advanced to $ 10.
For sale by
ROBERT GRAY.
May 16.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Begs leave to return his thanks to the public for past favors, and to inform them that he has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of the most
Fashionable Ladies & Gentlemens
SHOES,
Which he will sell on the lowest terms for cash.
Thos. M. Davis.
N. B. Gentlemens' Boots and Shoes of every description made at his shop on the shortest notice.
May 8 d

CATALOGUE OF PLAYS,

FOR SALE BY
ROBERT GRAY.
THE ROBBERS, Forty Thieves, Jew of Mogadore, Heir at Law, Robbin Hood, Love Laughs at Locksmiths, Of Age To-morrow, Fortress of Sorrento, Chrononhotenthologos, Indian Princess, Critic, Fox Chase, Blue Beard, Lock and Key, Darby's Return, What a Blunder, Wanderer, Stranger, Blind Boy, Deserter, Jew, Point of Honor, Mermaid, School for Scandal, Trust, Castle Spectre, Town and Country, Voice of Nature, He Would If He Could, Tears and Smiles, Adrian and Orilla, Farm House, Who's the Dupe, Trip to Scarborough, Wheel of Fortune, Fortune's Frolic, Eugene Dutil Cure, Addelgitha, World, How to grow Rich, Man of Fortitude.
ALSO,
The Military Monitor, being a series of letters recently written from a general officer to his son—2 vols. boards price $2.
Crabbe's Poems, highly spoken of by the British Reviews as a work of the first merit—price, bound, $1.
March 29.

NOTICE.

ON the 6th inst. I passed to *James Dunlap*, three notes of that date, drawn in his favor and subscribed by me—One of which is payable at 12, one at 18, and one at 24 months after date, for $ 698 31 each, which notes (by agreement legally executed) are not to be paid until certain stipulations contained in said agreement, are complied with on the part of said *Dunlap*.——All manner of persons are therefore cautioned against taking all or any of said notes, until the stipulations in said agreement are complied with, without which they will not be paid.
Thomas Irwin.
May 15. d6t

Public Sale.

ON SATURDAY the 20th instant, will be sold at the Coffee House, at 1 o'clock,
LOTS Number 14 and 15, on Stump Hill, containing 11 acres—a House and Lot of Ground, near the old turnpike gate, and two Silver Watches, the property of the late William Wighams.
P. G. Marsteller, v. m.
May 15.

MILITARY LANDS.

FOR SALE,
Or will be exchanged for Property in Alexandria or its vicinity,
A Warrant for 696 acres of Land,
Granted by the state of Virginia for Military services during the revolutionary war. This land lies in the state of Ohio, and is said to be amongst the best in the state. It will be sold a great bargain. Apply to
John Longden.
May 13.

PUBLIC SALE.

Under the authority of a deed of trust from *Davis Bowie* for the security of Joseph Mandeville, the subscriber will offer at public sale, for *ready money*, the 5th day of June next, between the hours of twelve and and two o'clock, at the coffee-house in Alexandria—
A piece or parcel of Ground,
with the improvements thereupon, situate on the south side of Prince street, between Alfred and Columbus streets, marked No. 10. And also, a Ground-Rent, secured on the adjoining lot, No. 11, of fifteen shillings and ten-pence per annum.
George Youngs, *Trustee.*
May 13. d20t

THE STAGES.

I WISH to dispose of both the accommodation and mail lines of stages, between Alexandria and Dumfries; together with the contract for carrying the mail between those places, which has yet 15 months to run. They will be sold, if desired, an accommodating time, by the payment being satisfactorily secured.
N. ELLICOTT.
May 12.

Wanted to Hire,

A smart active *WAITER*—to one that can come well recommended for his honesty and sobriety, liberal wages will be given by
Alexander Gordon,
Washington tavern.
April 26.

WANTED TO HIRE,

An active, well disposed BOY, of color, about 15 years of age.
Apply to the Printer.
March 20. d

☞ FISH.

Eight hundred barrels *inspected SHAD* and *HERRINGS*, for sale by
Joseph H. Mandeville.
About one hundred barrels of the above put up with particular care for private families.
May 17. d1w

Just Received

FOR SALE BY R. GRAY,
A few copies of the works of
FISHER AMES,
Compiled by a number of his friends—to which are prefixed notices of his life and character. Price $3 50 in boards.
May 17.

FOR SALE,

If applied for within four days,

THE GOOD BRIG
MINERVA,
J. MATTHEWS, Master;
Between two and three years old, will carry 1700 barrels.
Enquire of the Printer.
☞ 800 barrels will be taken on freight for BOSTON, if offered in six days. Enquire as above.
May 13. dtf

FOR SALE,

At my store, lower end of Prince street,
SWEET ORANGES
Excellent LIMES by the barrel or smaller quantity
Fresh RAISINS in boxes or retail, of a superior quality
Connecticut FLAX, first quality
Cavendish Chewing TOBACCO, with other articles in the *GROCERY LINE.*
A. WILLIS.

I wish to inform my friends,

And the public in general, that I shall commence running my *Fort Washington Packet* next Wednesday, to start from Rickett's and Newton's wharf, every day at 9 o'clock and return the same afternoon. Any gentleman wishing to make up a party will please to give me one days notice. Particular care will be taken to furnish the best provisions and liquors.
Abel Willis.
May 13. co4t.*

FOR SALE,

A quantity of nice clean washed WOOL. Apply to
Jacob Heineman.
WEST END.
May 17. 3t

Just Received,

DR. REE'S CYCLOPÆDIA, No. 19.
The AMERICAN ARTILLERIST, No. 5, which completes the work.
THE AMERICAN REGISTER, vol. 3.
And a few copies of *The Power of Religion on the Mind*, by Lindley Murray.
FOR SALE BY
R. Gray,
Who has on hand, a large stock of WRITING PAPER AND SCHOOL BOOKS.
N. B. Country merchants and others who purchase to a considerable amount will be supplied at the *lowest* prices for cash.
R. G.
April 15

R. C. SKINNER,

SURGEON DENTIST, &c.
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Alexandria and its vicinity, that his concerns at Washington requiring his continuance at or near that city until the next session of Congress, proposes to attend to his professional business in this town until the 20th of May. The superior manner in which he inserts Teeth in the human head, their perfect natural appearance, and the case his operations are invariably performed in, are objects worthy the attention of those persons who have been so unfortunate as to lose their front teeth. To those persons whose teeth are partially decayed, or are covered with the sceptic acid, or tartar, he will only observe that immediate relief may be obtained, and their teeth preserved, [free from pain] during life. His regular apprenticeship, long practice, and superior recommendations, (it is presumed) will entitle him to the confidence of those that require his assistance.
Dr. SKINNER may be consulted any hour at Mr. *Milburn's*, sign of the Golden Ball, Union-street.
May 9.

NEW SHOE STORE.

THE subscribers have taken a store in Fairfax street, next door but one to Mr. Harper's apothecaries shop, where they have for sale a complete assortment of Ladies Morocco and Kid Slippers, also, Misses and childrens' Shoes of all sizes and different colors. Various kinds of fancy Shoes for Ladies, among which are a small invoice of elegant English Foxed Shoes. Gentlemens Boots and Shoes, ditto Leather and Morocco Pumps, boys fine and common Shoes of all sizes.——Likewise, a small quantity of Wrapping Paper.
☞ The above named articles will be sold very cheap for CASH.
Hawkins & Alden.
May 17. 4t 1w 2t

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

FROM THE N. Y. EVENING POST.

AN EMINENT CONVERT.

The following highly interesting speech, delivered by a man of distinction in the democratic ranks, at a public town meeting in Massachusetts, has long been lying by me, waiting for the best occasion of introducing it to my readers in this state. That occasion has arrived. The present moment presents us with many hundred instances of men in our own state, who having become convinced of their error, have abandoned a bad cause from the most honorable motives, and avowed their change of opinion with the noblest intrepidity, and I therefore seize upon this as the most proper time to extend still wider the circulation of the following excellent address.

DR. BATCHELDER in an exordium of some length, observed, that it was beyond his power fully to express his ideas of the present gloomy aspect of the times—that he had ever declared his political opinions with great freedom and was always determined so to do, as long as liberty existed amongst us—that he had hitherto placed almost implicit confidence in the present national executive, and congressional majority, and, believing that they were sincere friends to the rights and liberties of the people, and would enact laws congenial with the principles of our republican constitution, had uniformly tendered them his vote at elections—and that with the zeal of a Paul, he had persecuted to the utmost of his power, their opposers, really believing he was thereby doing service to the cause of true republicanism. But, said he, I disdain the trammels of party—I will exercise my judment in a comparison of facts rather than go on in a blind confidence in leaders of the blind; and I do now frankly confess my astonishment, my mortification and horror, at the unnatural constructions which the ruling party have applied to our once sacred constitution, and the arbitrary, tyrannical and oppressive laws they have founded upon them—laws, by which we hold our ports shut, our industrious citizens deprived of business, and almost reduced to beggary, and, all above, a military despotism, under which liberty cannot exist, springing up amongst us! The veil of our republican temple is rent, the laurels of victory are torn from the brow of American liberty, and immolated on the altars of executive infallibility.

With respect to the *embargo*, the doctor said he had at first approved of it, because he thought it a mere temporary measure, for the purpose of withdrawing our mercantile capital from confiscation under piratical decrees, so that our government might, if negociations failed with belligerents, be better prepared to adopt even measures of war, if necessary: but he had found himself greatly deceived; he found that the embargo *act* (for he could not call that a *law* which was unconstitutional) was *without limitation* and that its operation was ruin to this country. It has, said he, not only spread poverty and distress among the laboring classes of our citizens, but is accumulating aggravated sufferings on many who would never have realised such evils if the embargo had been removed in any reasonable time. Do we not see the property of the merchant rotting at the wharves and in the ware-houses: and the fish of the hardy fisherman, and of the shoresman, lying useless or perishing, thro'out all our fishing towns? Nor did he mean to locate ALL the direful effects of the embargo in these towns; but they came more immediately under his observation, and daily renewed his impressions of the unconstitutionality of it.

He then made some observations on the course which our government ought to have pursued in order to obtain from the belligerents redress of our wrongs. These he did consider as great; but still he thought our government claimed and expected too much from England on the subject of the right of search, and of taking her men from our vessels. He did not think that, if on our part there had been such measures taken as to manifest a sincere disposition that foreigners should not be employed in our service, the difficulties on this score might have been greatly lessened; and by an open, [illegible]e and ingenuous conduct, haughty as [illegible] Britain was, a beneficial treaty might [illegible] been concluded with her, calculated [illegible]ent the numerous vexations we have suffered, and our commercial prosperity have been still preserved.

He considered also the *policy* of the embargo, as to its effects upon England. To ourselves, he said it was an iron rod of oppression; but futile as a measure of correction upon her; more especially since by the late revolution in Spain and Portugal all South America was thrown upon her commercial enterprise, and the consumption of her vast manufactures—(a trade, which we too might have shared, if we had been wise) and even should Bonaparte conquer Spain, England would still enjoy this commerce; for South America would either become her dependency, or rousing her vital energies, form herself into an independent state. No, Mr Moderator, as well might our government attempt to chain the elements, or create a snow bank in summer, as to coerce the belligerents with paper proclamations, or an embargo system of starvation.

But the imbecility of the embargo in regard to foreign nations, and its distressing effect upon ourselves, was not the worst: Its provisions were contrary to every principle of liberty, and tending to a complete overthrow of our constitution, as the military was thereby raised above the judiciary, and all the branches of power thrown in the hands of the president. And is it, (said he) Mr. Moderator, agreeable to the spirit of liberty, that legislative, executive, and judiciary powers should all be concentrated in the hands of one man? I tremble, sir, to see the judiciary giving place to unconstitutional and dictatorial laws; and we have just grounds to fear a military jurisdiction. Already indeed have we been alarmed with a midnight military force, assembled on yonder shore, to control and overawe our port.

A system so inoperative against foreign nations, so distressing to ourselves, and so unconstitutional and arbitrary in its principles could not be expected to be long maintained without *force*. Accordingly we find, that an auxiliary act is on its way through congress, for raising an army of FIFTY THOUSAND men! This too, in addition to the old standing force which has been kept up to maintain our frontier ports—in addition to the six thousand men which have been recently raised among us, by a law of last session—and in addition to the 100,000 militia detached, and now in readiness to march at a moment's warning! How contrary to the spirit and genius of liberty and republicanism, and to the principles of our constitution, to have a vast standing army in time of peace! And it is really curious (says he) to hear my brother *republicans* quoting as a justification the precedent under the administration of Mr. Adams—an administration which they have so greatly disapproved, and more for that particular measure than any other! The provision for *officering* these troops (as proposed in the bill) Dr. B. considered to be also unconstitutional, *that* being given wholly to the president, without the advice of the senate: so that hence they would be more completely his creatures, and subservient to his will. It could not be supposed that the clause of the constitution by which congress might vest the appointment of some *inferior* officers (and those he conceived were meant of the civil, not of the military establishment) in the president alone, authorised them to give him the appointment of the generals and high officers of the army; a power which, under all former administrations, has, agreeably to the constitution, been exercised by the president *by and with advice of the senate*. And how dangerous is power so accumulated in the hands of one man? How long would Aaron Burr have feared an impeachment, if possessing at once the legislative, executive and judicial powers, and commanding national forces of his own officering? How soon would he have entertained them with Bonaparte's tune to the French council of five hundred, when he drove them with his grenadiers from the legislative hall!

Dr. B. said it was not his business to impeach the motives of government; but he was strongly appprehensive, that if the embargo was not soon removed, the sword of liberty would be unsheathed, and those proud spirits would feel its vengeance, who should attempt to lord over our civil rights. Still he would exhort to moderation and forbearance, he would suffer much and try every peaceable and constitutional method, rather than proceed to extremities. Let not, said he, the lightning of civil discord blast the fair tree of liberty! Let not these confederate and once happy states be ever separated, if we can obtain just and constitutional laws. Though the oppression is heavy and grievous let us not be rash; before we plunge into civil discord, let us, if there is further hope from the general government, through the well known means pointed out by our constitution, rely upon the wisdom of our legislature for relief and protection.

Mr. Moderator, I remain firm to the republican principle, but will never embrace the shadow for the substance. It is my belief, that the government has usurped unconstitutional powers, and I am persuaded it is only with a view to peace and harmony that the people have borne the usurpation so long. Our bill of rights declares, that standing armies are dangerous in time of peace. Why then the late encrease of troops and the project of an army of 50,000 men? Our constitution assures to us an exact subordination of the military to the civil authority; but in this system we behold the military placed above the civil power; and as I have before remarked, all those powers which the constitution had separated, brought together in one man's hands. Compare the enormous bonds exacted of our merchants with our constitutional rights, and see how inconsistent they are with each other. Behold the unconstitutional, the unprecedented, the tremendous powers vested in the collectors of the customs; to which all property lies at their mercy, and no place is secure from their suspicion and search supported by a military band. See not only our foreign trade cut off entirely by the embargo acts, but in the last, the very foundation of the coasting trade sapped, by the excessive bonds required, which it is next to impossible for our coasters to give. What a mass of injuries have we received from the belligerent powers; but how comparatively small to the evils we suffered from our own administration, and the abominable violations of our constitution! The state of Massachusetts, sir, has no where guaranteed to the national government, a right to abridge those liberties and privileges which she had secured to herself by her own constitution, and declaration of rights.

I deprecate, Mr. Moderator, a dissolution of the union. I deprecate those feuds and animosities which have been the desolating causes of the ruin of other fallen republics. But can it be expected that we should stand still and see all the fair prospects of the Northern and Atlantic states annihilated, their importance sunk into contempt, and their crowded and flourishing cities turned into cowpens! God forbid that blood should flow in domestic strife: but let certain members of congress beware how they apply the lancet to northern veins, lest they are forced to behold a perpetual flow of the vital fluid from southern arteries! If southern ambition now finds northern abettors, I trust the day is not far distant, when the evil genius of discord shall be drowned in forgetfulness, and the people of New-England united as a band of brothers in support of their rights, against either foreign or domestic aggression. The last embargo act, with all its trappings of despotism, congeals the blood of republican virtue with horror. The forbearance of the commercial states is almost exhausted. Let us, however, suppress our indignation, and, assuming a calm but determined stand, exercise that right of petition secured to us by our declaration of rights.—For my own part I feel the keenest anxiety for the fate of my country, and am ready to join my fellow townsmen in any reasonable petition to the general court, and in any resolutions suitable to this perilous era.

From London papers.

LONDON, *March* 20.

The Moniteur, in announcing the late start of the Brest fleet, and its arrival in Barque Roads, states that "Captain Tronde had availed himself of the opportunity to fulfil the mission with which the emperor had charged him." This expression fortifies the opinion entertained of the L'Orient squadron being destined for Buenos Ayres, and having the royal family of Spain on board.

Report of last night says, there will immediately be a commission for executing the office of commander in chief of the British army.

The commissioners to be,
General Sir David Duudass, President,
Lieutenant Generals Lord Harrington.
————Lord Cathcart,
————John Hope,
————Sir Arthur Welesley.
Secretaries—Cols. Gordon and Torrens.

Liberty and Equality.

The following is a list of Bonaparte's new creations, as far as they have yet come to hand.

EMPERORS,

Napoleon Bonaparte,	Emperor of France
Napoleon Bonaparte, protector of the confederation of the Rhine, another term for	Emperor of Germany.

EMPRESS.

Countess Buharnois, married to Napoleon Bonaparte,	Empress of France.

KINGS.

Napoleon Bonaparte	King of Italy
Joseph Bonaparte	King of Naples
Joseph Bonaparte, titular	King of Spain
Louis Bonaparte	King of Holland
Jerome Bonaparte	King of Westphalia
Joachim Murat	King of Naples
Elector (Duke) of Bavaria	King of Bavaria
Elector (Duke) of Wurtemburgh	King of Wurtemburg
Elector (Duke) of Saxony	King of Saxony

QUEENS.

Countess Buharnois, married to Napoleon Banaparte	Queen of Italy
——Bonaparte, married to general Murat	Queen of Naples
——, married to Joseph Bonaparte titular	Queen of Naples and Queen of Spain
Mademoiselle Buharnois, married to Louis Bonaparte	Queen of Holland
Princess of Wurtemburg, married to Jerome Bonaparte	Queen of Westphalia
Duchess of Bavaria,	Queen of Bavaria
Duchess of Wurtemburg	Queen of Wurtemburg
Duchess of Saxony	Queen of Saxony

PRINCES.

Cambeceres	Prince, arch-chancellor of the F. Empire
Le Brun	Prince, arch-treasurer of the F. Empire
—— Buharnois, son of the empress of France	Prince of France and vice-king of Italy
Talleyrand	Prine of Benevento
Berthier	Prince of Neufchatel and Valengen
Bernadotte	Prince of Ponte Corvo
Melzi, & two or three other of Bonapart's Italian ministers	Princes of the Kingdom of Italy

PRINCESSES.

—— Bonaparte, formerly married to gen. Le Clerc, and since to the prince Borghese	Princess of Lucca
Mademoiselle Buharnois, daughter of the senator Buharnois, married to the prince royal of Bavaria	Princess of France

GRAND DUKES.

Prince of Baden	Grand Duke of Baden
Joachim Murat	Grand Duke of Berg and Cleves.

DUKES.

Elector of Saxony	Duke of Warsaw
Cambaceres	Duke of Parma
Le Brun	Duke of Plaisance
Massena	Duke of Rivoli
Augereau	Duke of Castiglione
Lauriston	Duke of Lauriston
Lasnes	Duke of Montebello
Duroc	Duke of Friuli
Le Febvre	Duke of Dantzic
Davoust	Duke of Auerstadt
Bessieres	Duke of Istria
Soult	Duke of Dalmatia
Marmont	Duke of Ragusa
Mortier	Duke of Treviso
Moncey	Duke of Cornegliano
Victor	Duke of Belluno
Ney	Duke of Elchingen
Junot	Duke of Abrantes
Savary	Duke of Rovego
Kellerman	Duke of Valmy
Caulincourt	Duke of Vicenza
Arighi	Duke of Padua

COUNTS.

Fontanes	Count Fontanes
———	Count Lapacede
Menou	Count ———

FRENCH NOBILITY.

There is a feature in the policy of Bonaparte which has hitherto been scarcely noticed. We allude to the titles and estates which he has conferred on the generals in his service; to which we may add those of the chief civil officers of his government. In a list published, it will appear that not a single French title, not an acre of land in France has been given to any of Bonaparte's officers either civil or military.

What is the object of this policy? Is it an unreasonable conjecture, that the French ruler, being determined to centre all authority in himself, is fearful of ultimately weakening his own power, if he should establish

landed aristocracy in France? The power and influence attached to his mere title, unconnected with a military command, and unsupported by the consequence that attends the possession of extensive landed property, must remain at all times very inconsiderable. The earlier history of our own country supplies many instances of the success with which the power of territorial barons (as they may be termed) has been opposed to the authority of the crown; and, indeed, in all countries where monarchical governments have been established, similar competitions for paramount authority have for a time, and particularly before the introduction of standing armies, disturbed the public tranquility. To prevent an union of military renown with the influence and consequence arising from large possessions in land, seem to have been the aim to which the views and fears of Bonaparte have been directed. A purely titular aristocracy, both military and civil, can never venture to oppose itself to the supreme and arbitrary authority by which he has assumed, and which is likely to be effected by nothing short of some great national disaster, of which he himself is the cause. Hence we find among the titular creations, Italian, Portuguese, German, Ragusan and Dalmatian dukes.

None of the departments, or principal towns in France, appear to have furnished a single title for any prince, duke, marquis, count or baron, in the empire. Even the generals who were rewarded for the hardships and sufferings they endured, in the severe campaign against the Russians in Poland, were remunerated by grants of land in that distant country. Whether or not such a distribution of rewards be wise and politic, time can alone determine. But however high may be the distinction of a foreign dukedom, it surely cannot afford to its possessor a gratification equal to the satisfaction of deriving his title from the country which gave him birth. By future changes which time will infallibly operate in the present distribution of sovereign power on the continent, the towns and states from which these ducal titles are derived, may all form part of the territorial possessions of other potentates. It is as great a folly to bear the title of duke of any province which forms a part of another empire, as it would be to revive, for the crown of England, the relinquished claim to the kingdom of France. The absurdity of these foreign titles might be rendered in the event of the re-conquest of the emperor of Austria's Italian possessions, most strikingly apparent. Should he think proper to create a batch of dukes, and confer on them the landed possessions and Italian titles of some of the French marshals, the Austrian creation would reduce the French dukedoms to mere titular nonentities.

It must be apparent to all these marshals that although they have been raised to the highest dignities, yet the apprehensions and jealousies which poison the mind of their sovereign, who is technically to be denominated the fountain of honor, very greatly diminishes the value of the titles which they have received. Bonaparte gives them distinctions, without imparting to them a corresponding degree of civic importance.—They are dukes as far as mere titles can make them such; but their real consequence is almost entirely limited to the military rank which they hold in the empire. The selfish designs and ambitious views of Bonaparte appear, therefore, manifest even in the rewards which he bestows on his generals and officers of state. The insatiability of the military government has been considered as almost proverbial; if at any time it may be justly viewed in this light, it is, perhaps, when a military tyrant shews the distrust with which he regards the power of his principal officers, even in the rewards which he confers on them.

BY THE LAST MAIL.

BOSTON, *May* 13.

For members of assembly.—The nett federal gain is 12 members in 200 towns.

The Senate.—It is ascertained that twenty two federal senators are elected; and sixteen democratic. Two are doubtful, the vote from Lincoln district not being all returned. They cannot be received after this day.

In Cumberland, &c. district.—the hon. Lothrop Lewis, (fed.) and James Means, (demo.) are elected senators, one by a majority of 4, the other 5. Sharp shooting.

In the most respectable southern papers *Massachusetts* is denominated the *Cradle*, and *Connecticut* the *Rock* of Liberty.

From Gloucester, May 9.

One side of the fort lately erected here *fell to the ground* on Sunday last. The cause of the downfall occasions much conjecture: Common opinion attribute it to the discharge of a cannon on board a Salem vessel at about three leagues distance! But whatever was the cause the fact demonstrates the folly of intrusting the disposal of the public money to any one without inquiring is he honest? Is he capable?——"*Jefferson*," [as Mr. Adams sarcastically observes] "*has passed away*," and it is pretty evident "*his works are following him!*

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

FRIDAY, MAY 19.

MARRIED, on Thursday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Muir, Captain ROBERT HARPER to Miss MARY ANN DAVIS—both of this place.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. SNOWDEN,

On recurring to the four hundred and sixty-seventh page, the ninth tome, of Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, you will perceive, I presume, a more reasonable cause, of the sudden disaffection, and treachery, of Count JULIAN, than that given in your paper of Friday last, entitled the SPANISH REVOLUTION, and taken from the Freeman's Journal.

Yours respectfully,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ministerial "Oppugnation."—Ever since the elevation of president Madison to the chair, (says a Boston paper) the symptons of discordancy have been apparent between the two government gazettes in *Washington*—the *Intelligencer* and the *Monitor*.—These symptoms were first perceptible in various left handed contradictions by one of the positions and assertions of the other. But the oppugnation has lately assumed a less "questionable shape." It is the custom of Mr. Smith, the Intelligencer editor, when he meets with a paragraph in a federal paper which he cannot answer nor refute, but which from its spirit and point he is compelled to notice, to insert it under the title of "*Insanity*," with this motto affixed to it:—"*Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat.*"*—On the subject of this motto, Mr. Colvin, in the Monitor of the 4th, thus interrogates his brother editor, in an

IMPROMPTU:

On reading the absurd adage of "Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat," *as used in some of our newspapers.*

GOD, when he would ('tis thus our papers say)
Make a man mad, first takes his mind away:
Ye who presume to judge th' Almighty's plan,
His laws and conduct with regard to man;
Pray tell me this, *what is his usual rule;*
What does he first, when he would make a FOOL?

"*. *Whom God intends to destroy, he first makes mad.*"

Of the great number of vessels which have sailed since the embargo was raised (of which many have returned) we have not heard of one interruption from any of the belligerents, notwithstanding the predictions of those, who to justify their embargo system, insisted that there was no security on the ocean, while French decrees and British orders existed. We regret, however, to learn that in but too many instances, enterprize and industry have not received their merited reward. The immense quantities of every sort of produce thrown into St. Bartholemew and the ports of Cuba, have produced a great depression in prices. But the most serious injury has been produced by the new and heavy duties imposed on our produce in the ports of Cuba. These duties were laid, there is no doubt, in consequence of the interdiction to Spanish vessels loading in our ports, a measure not less impolitic as respected this country, than it was unjust towards a nation against whom we alledged no complaint. It was a part of that system, of which we hope and believe we have seen the last, judging from appearance, there is reason to hope for a different course of policy. [*Nor Ledger.*

The state elections of Massachusetts and New York, have been ascertained; the former have terminated by an increase of the federal majority of the last year, and in the latter for the first time in nearly ten years, the fedcralists have gained a majority in the legislature of that populous and opulent state.

If elections are to be taken as criteria, whereby public opinion is to be tested, it is probable that no man ever declined more in public estimation than Mr. Jefferson did, during the last eighteen months of his administration. Before that period the executives and legislatures of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island were democratic, they are now federal. The legislature of New York was democratic—now federal—In Maryland the same—In Congress the change has been great indeed, as will appear from the following statement which we believe is correct or not more than a member wrong.

	10th Congress.		11th Congress.	
	Fed.	*Dem.*	*Fed.*	*Dem.*
New Hampshire,	0	5	5	0
Massachusetts,	7	10	10	7
Rhode Island,	0	2	2	0
New York,	3	14	8	9
Vermont,	2	2	3	1
Virginia,	1	19	4	16
North Carolina,	1	13	4	10

Independent of which there is a federal senator from Massachusetts in the place of Mr. Adams, and a federal senator from Rhode Island in the place of a democrat.—We have not noticed Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, in which there were 14 federalists in the Tenth Congres, and there is the same number in the eleventh.

The changes will as they ought serve as admonitions to the present administration, and prove to Mr. Madison, that the measures of his predecessor ought to be avoided. We are very far from intending to say, that Mr. Madison would be inclined to follow the ruinous measures which the Jeffersonians pursued, with an obstinacy proportioned to their absurdity.

[*ibid.*]

THE CAMEL.

A Philadelphia gentleman, who spent many years of his life in Africa, has formed the design of carrying a number of Camels into the Southern states by way of introducing the breed. He means to employ two vessels to bring them from the Mediterranean, which will consequently occasion him much expence. That he will meet the support and patronage of the wealthy and intelligent planters of the South cannot be doubted.

The Camel is the most useful to man of all quadrupeds. He possesses the celerity of the horse, and can perform as much labour as the elephant, whilst he consumes only one-twentieth of the quantity of food on which the latter subsists. The female affords milk longer than the cow; the young camel's flesh is wholesome and palatable; and the hair of this animal is finer and more valuable than the best sheep wool. A great author is of opinion, that he is equal in value and service to the horse, the ass, the ox, with their powers combined. A camel will carry a burthen of from 6 to 1200 weight. His capacity to undergo fatigue is astonishing; whilst his food consists of the most worthless vegetables, brambles, thorns, &c. and from the particular structure of his stomach he can survive without water for many days. He begins to labor at four and lives 40 or 50 years.

It is supposed that he will thrive in the southern divisions of our union, where his properties, adapted to the nature of the climate and country, will certainly render him invaluable. His hair, being annually renewed, will afford a material for manufactures, highly desirable, and of more value than Merino wool.

The uncertainty whether the climate, to which it is proposed to carry him, will be found to agree with his habits and health, taken into view with the expence of the undertaking, might well have deterred any individual from hazarding his own resources; whilst the public benefit to be derived might have induced the state legislatures to lay the burthen upon their treasuries. The individual to whom we allude possesses both a solid judgment and an enterprizing spirit; and he will not, we believe, retard the experiment till such a resource can be opened to him. The liberality of the public, which has attended the attempt to introduce the Merino sheep, may, in the mean time, serve as an encouragement to expect the intervention of adequate assistance, should it prove necessary. [*North American.*

KINGSTON, (*Jam.*) *April* 4.

We feel much satisfaction in stating that the conduct of the hon. house of assembly, of this island, respecting the fort Augusta mutiny, has been approved of by the British ministry, and their privileges which they always maintained inviolate, have not on this occasion been attempted to be denied. It is agreed that they have full power to call all officers, both civil and military before the bar, with the exception of the king's representative, or the privy council: and to cause to be brought before them, whatever papers or documents they may deem proper. His grace the governor we understand is also instructed to adopt conciliatory measures towards the legislature.

We understand that rear admiral sir Alexander Cochrane, is to be superceded on the Leeward Island station in June next, by rear-admiral sir Samuel Hood.

The premium proposed by the African institution, of a piece of plate, value fifty guineas, for the greatest quantity of cotton imported into England, the growth of the western coast of Africa, has been adjudged to Messrs. John and Alexander Anderson, of Phil-pot lane. The quantity imported was upwards of ten thousand weight, and it sold for 2*s.* 8*d. per lb.* These gentlemen have determined greatly to enlarge their cotton plantation on the river Sierra Leone, and the example is likely to be extensively followed. By means of the African institution, a large supply of the Georgia sea-island cotton seed (by far the most valuable kind of cotton) having been sent to the coast, we may hope that in no long time the importations from this quarter will fill that chasm in the cotton market, which the American embargo has occasioned. Nor is this the only benefit we are likely to derive from an increased attention to Africa. A considerable quantity of African rice has been already imported into the West Indies and a much larger importation may speedily be expected. In the present distressed state of our West India colonies, this new and unexpected resource must prove of the very first importance and ought to be anxiously cherished.

Died on Wednesday morning last, in Washington city, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with the fortitude of a man and the resignation of a christian, Mr. THOMAS MACHEN, aged sixty years.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.†

Who show'd the little ant the way,
Her narrow hole to bore,
And spend the pleasant summer day,
In laying up her store?

The sparrow builds her clever nest
Of wool, and hay, and moss;
Who told her how to weave it best,
And lay the twigs across?

Who taught the busy bee to fly
Among the sweetest flowers,
And lay his store of honey by,
To eat in winter hours?

'Twas GOD who show'd them all the way,
And gave their little skill,
And teaches children, if they pray,
To do his holy will.

† From a delightful little work, called "Rhymes for the Nursery," written for very little Children, but which may be read with profit by their fathers and mothers.

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,

Schr. Active, Wallace, Norfolk,—Cotton to Chs. I Catlett.

Sloop Polly and Nancy, Gardner, Bristol,—Ballast, to the master.

CLEARED.

Brig Sophila, Brook, Savannah,—by Washington Bowie.

Sloop Tryphena, Simmons, Providence,—by the master.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT in pursuance of an act of the general assembly of Virginia, passed the 27th day of January, 1808, entitled "An act incorporating a company to establish a turnpike road from the Little River turnpike road to Fauquier court house"—the subscribers, commissioners named in the said act for receiving subscriptions for stock in the said company within the county of Fairfax, will, on MONDAY, the 22d instant, for that purpose open books at the court house of the county aforesaid.

George Summers,
Humphrey Peake,
William Moss,
COMMISSIONERS.

Fairfax, May 15—(19) d1w

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
MAY 10, 1809.

ORDERED, That Abraham Faw, William S. Moore, and Joseph Smith, be commissioners to hold an election on Monday, the 22d instant, at John Hodgkin's tavern, to elect a member of the Common Council for the third ward, in place of Adam Lynn, resigned.

ADAM LYNN, c. c.

A YOUNG MAN,

WHO can produce satisfactory recommendations, will be glad to be employed in some dry or wet good store, or in some office. A letter directed to E. M. left at this office, will be attended to.

April 19 2aw

Joseph H. Mandeville,

Corner of King and Union-streets,

HAS FOR SALE,

2000 bushels coarse and fine Salt, by the bushel and in sacks.

50 barrels Whiskey.

1000 wt. Rhode Island Cheese.

Goshen do. in casks.

5000 wt. best green Coffee, in bags.

1000 do. white do.

French Brandy.

Jamaica, Antigua, Windward Island, and New England Rum.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas, *of the latest importations.*

Sugar, best Muscovado, in hogsheads and barrels.

Do inferior qualities, in do.

Molasses, in hogsheads.

Clover Seed, warranted fresh.

Cotton, in bales and by retail.

Candles, mould and dipped.

Loaf and Lump Sugar.

Spanish Cigars, Hamilton's and Garret's Snuff, in bottles, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Pepper, Allspice, Chewing Tobacco, Madder, Copperas, Soal Leather, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &s. &c.

ALSO,

Best Superfine Flour, for private families, a few barrels Corn, and some Seed Oats, Plaister of Paris, &c.

April 17 d

Doctor I. J. Comyn,

A professional DENTIST—*of Baltimore,*

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of Alexandria, that he intends to practice in this place for a few days, in all the various branches of his profession. No genteel person of either sex, can give or receive pleasure or comfort, by teeth coated with tart or decayed gums, or fœted breath, His method of cleaning th teeth will be found both easy and efficacious, as hundreds can attest in Baltimore and elsewhere. Without giving pain, or hurting the enamel, he removes the tartar, &c. when the teeth will assume a beautiful appearance the gums adhering to the teeth ; but if the state of the gums require it, doctor C. will give to the person an antiscorbutic lotion of chemical preparation, which gained the applause of hundreds both in Europe and America.—It is pleasant, innocent, and effectual, in smoothing and whitening the teeth and curing the gums, rendering them red and firm, preventing the decay of the teeth and sweetening the breath. Doct. C. fits artificial teeth from one to an entire set, with such nicety, as to answer the useful purposes of nature, and of so natural an appearance that it is impossible to distinguish them from real ones. Dr. C. flatters himself from his being regularly bred to the practice of physick, as well as to the Dentist Business, and his long experience on the continent of Europe(France and Spain) to give to all those who favour him with their commands, every possible satisfaction.

May 13. d.

N. B. Doctor C. will wait on any lady or gentleman at their respective houses, or may be consulted at the City Tavern.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Saturday the 20th day of May, will be offered at public sale at the Coffee-House,

A LOT OF GROUND,

On Stump-Hill, designated in the survey by No. 27, and containing 4 acres 122 poles—This lot is advantageously situated on the new Turnpike Road, and the avenue leading from that road through the Stump-Hill Tract of land and belonging to the estate of of the late Christopher Noland. A credit of six months will be allowed.

P. G. Marsteller.

May 13. eots

BANK OF POTOMAC,

MAY 5, 1809.

THE Stockholders in the Bank of Potomac are hereby informed, that a dividend of three and an half per cent. for the last six months has been declared, and will be paid to them or their legal representatives on Monday next the 8th inst.

By order of the President and Directors.

Charles Page, *Cashier.*

co2w

PUBLIC SALE.

UNDER the authority of a deed of trust from *Lewis Summers*, for the security of *Robert Moss*, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Monday, the 29th day of May next, on the premises, near William Padget's tavern, in Fairfax county, a *TRACT OF LAND*, situated on the new and old turnpike roads, about 5 miles from Alexandria, containing 36 and quarter acres. A credit of of sixty and ninety days will be allowed.

R. I. Taylor, *Trustee.*

April 24.

A YOUNG MAN,

WHO can produce satisfactory recommendations, will be glad to be employed in some dry or wet good store, or in some office. A letter directed to E. M. and left at this office, will be attended to.

April 19 2aw

NEWTON KEENE,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per the schooner Harriott, capt. Keith,

2000 bushels ground alum SALT, which will be sold low, if taken from on board,

And has on hand,

SUGAR in hhds. and barrels

WINE in pipes

QUEEN'S WARE in crates well asrtd.

Best GREEN COFFEE in bags, *and*

Gro. alum and Liverpool SALT in sacks.

April 11 co

☞ Broker's Office, &c.

THE Subscriber tenders his services to the public in the line of a BROKER, also, as an ACCOMPTANT, to those whose avocations render it inconvenient to adjust their own affairs. Merchandize of every description sold on moderate commission.

FOR SALE OR BARTER,

A tract of PRIME LAND, containing 370 acres, binding on Cheat River, in the Horse-Shoe settlement, Harrison county, state of Virginia, within 40 miles of the head navigation of Potomac—the title is indisputable, the river navigable for boats to the Ohio, and the surrounding neighborhood thickly settled and in a flourishing state of improvement.

FOR SALE,

A convenient two story FRAME HOUSE with convenient back buildings, a large dry cellar, garden, &c. on the pavement, lower end of Fairfax-street.

William McMechen.

May 8. co2w

John Gardner Ladd,

Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Princestreet Wharf—

Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads and barrels.

Molasses, West-India, and New-England Rum in do.

Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes.

Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.

Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-shulan, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half, andquarter chests.

1 case black Persians.

2 barrels Caroline Indigo.

20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-edged Ware assorted.

Best Black Pepper in Bags.

Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dipt Tallow Candles in boxes.

Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.

Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings in barrels.

Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity f Soal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nankeens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse Salt, Cordage. Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vinegar. 200 tons Plaister Paris, and 20 tons Russian Hemp, &c. &c.

January

A. W. Preuss,

HAVING entered in the Commission Line and Broking Business, tenders his services for buying and selling Merchandize of every description, Stock, Bills of Exchange, Notes of Hand, Landed Property, &c. Chartering, and procuring Freight for Vessels, &c. &c. on a very moderate charge.

He likewise informs, that he translates Documents, &c. from and into the Spanish, Portuguese, French, German & Dutch Languages.

His office is at present in Fairfax-street, opposite the Presbyterian meeting house—where he continues every day between eleven and two o'clock to teach the French Language.

FOR SALE,

380 Shares of Marine Insurance Stock—the best offer within a fortnight will be accepted for 300 of them.

Several Tracts of Land in the states of Maryland and Virginia.

May 12. co

☞ Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a House of Entertainment for travellers and others, at Colchester Ferry, opposite Woodbridge, where he will keep a constant supply of whatever may be necessary in his line for the accommodation of those who may favor them with their custom, on the most moderate terms.

W. Millan.

March 27. eo3t1aw6m

Was Committed

To the jail of this county, as a runaway,

A NEGRO MAN, who says his name is *Henry Haggerman.* He is about twenty-seven years of age, 5 feet six inches high, stout made, had on a white linen jacket and trousers—has a scar on his nose. The owner is requested to come and prove his or her property, pay charges and take him away otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

James Campbell, jailor.

May 11. 1aw2m

USEFUL PROPERTIES OF *YARWOOD'S* Patent Washing Machine.

THIS highly useful Machine is found by experience to excel any hitherto in use. It will wash as many cloaths (by the assistance of one person) in an hour as can be washed in a whole day, without the possibility of injuring, fretting or tearing the most delicate article, and with less than half the quantity of soap. It occupies very little more space than the common wash-tub, and with the least care will not create any slop or wet—the construction is very simple and attended with little expence. A further description of its qualities is now deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed none will purchase without examining it.

We the subscribers do hereby certify that we have found, on trial, the above named Machine to answer fully the above description. Given under our hands this 5th day of May, A. D. 1809.

John Sellers,
John Markland,
Elizabeth Lomax,
Susan Sellers,
Samuel Hatterslay.
Eleanor Busel,
Sarah Drown,
Mary Higdon,
John Drown.

☞ I have examied the above Machine, seen it in operation, and believe it to answer the description.

J. Swift.

May 5.

☞ Any person wishing to purchase one or more rights in the above Machine, can be supplied by applying to

Wm. C. Newton.

Princestreet, Alexandria.

May 6. 3m

N. B. All persons are cautioned against making or using the above Machine without a certificate from me.

W. C. NEWTON.

Ten Dollars Reward,

FOR taking up and securing in any jail in the state of Virginia, or Alexandria, *OLIVER*, a blacksmith, who run away from *William Fitzhugh's*, Esq. estate at Ravensworth, Fairfax county, Virginia, on the 11th instant. A reward of *Twenty Dollars* will be given for securing him in any jail on the north side of the river Potomac. He was in Alexandria on the evening of his departure—he will either make for Fredericksburg or to the eastward. As I have reason to believe he has obtained forged papers the taker-up is requested to secure every paper he has in his possession.

All masters of vessels, and drivers of stages are warned, at their peril, from carrying him off.

OLIVER is 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, stout and well made, very dark, a down look when spoken to he has a small scar I think on one of his cheeks, is fond of liquor, and about 25 years of age—his cloathing is an old blue surtout coat, short grey coat and pantaloons, oznabrigs shirt, the balance is American manufactured black and white striped yarn short jacket and pantaloons, twilled.

W. Wedderburn, *Agent.*

May 13—15. 2awtf

ORPHAN'S COURT,

Alexandria County, May Term, 1809.

ORDERED,

That the administrator of *James Mease M'Rea*, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times a week for eight weeks in the *Alexandria Daily Gazette.*

Test.

ALEXANDER MOORE, *Reg.*

THIS *is to give notice* That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *James Mease M'Rea*, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 2d day of Novr. next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 2d day of May, 1809,

JOHN WISE, *adm'or.*

May 2 2aw3w

SEINE ROPE.

THE ubscriber manufactures and has for ale, at s house on Washington-street, opposite *Jacob Hoffman's* sugar refinery, Seine and Hauling Ropes, of all sizes ; Seine & Sewng Twine ; Shad & Herring Twine ; Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines & Traces. *Also*, Tarred Rope and other Cords.

Joseph Harper.

Februar 2.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } *Muscovado Sugars.*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assort BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch, Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Sealing Lines, &c. &c.

October 18.

ENTERTAINMENT.

RANDOLPH MOTT,

Late of the Washington Tavern, Alexandria,

IS prepared to entertain travellers and others in a genteel manner, at the WHITE HOUSE, opposite the *second turnpike gate*, seven miles from Alexandria, on the road to Fairfax Court House—and flatters himself his attention to the wishes and convenience of his customers will ensure him a portion of public patronage.

☞ Good pasturage and grain of every description will be furnished for stock.

January 10. 2aw

Washington Canal.

THE Commissioners appointed under the act of Congress for opening the Canal in the City of Washington, *hereby give notice*, That a book for receiving and entering subscriptions for raising a Capital Stock for the purpose of opening said Canal, will be opened on *Thursday*, the 25th day of May next, at Long's Hotel, in the City of Washington, and kept open from ten o'clock, A. M. till three o'clock, P. M.

Daniel Carroll, of Dud.
George Blagden,
Griffith Combe,
Frederick May,
James D. Barry,
John Law,
Elias B. Caldwell,

COMMISSIONERS.

Washington, 17th April. 1aw125thM

Form of a power to subscribe.

I, do hereby authorise and empower to subscribe for me in my name, for shares in the *Washington Canal Company.* Witness my hand and seal this day of in the year, &c.

April 19. 1aw125M.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the House on Fairfax-street, in Alexandria, now occupied by Mrs. *S. Nickolls.* The assessors say this property is worth four thousand two hundred dollars, and have, year after year, assessed it at this sum ; but the subscriber now offers it for sale at the half of the assessed value.

He also offers for sale,

The vacant Lots on Fairfax and Franklin-streets. Assessors have said that these lots are worth three thousand two hundred dollars per acre, and have assessed them at that rate ; but the subscriber will take less than the half of that sum per acre.

He would gladly sell all his property on the Mall—his Houses on King-street, near Royal street—his Houses on the same street, near Washington-street—his ground-rents, or any other property he has in Alexandria, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months.

S. Cooke.

Loesburg, March 30. 1aw2m